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teachings seemed to him to make it impossible for a modern man to rest satisfied with the New Testament. In particular, the eager aspirations of the working classes and the philosophy of Kant were of great influence in shaping his final conclusions. The realization of the unique moral value of the individual person and the organization of these individuals in social ways so as to promote human values are the supreme ends of life. From this lofty ideal he surveys the various realms and vocations and enterprises of modern life, bringing them to the test suggested in this philosophy of unique personal value. The discussion is somewhat abstract, as might be expected from the philosophical presuppositions; but it is always profound, and presents ideals so high as to challenge Christian ethics on many points.

Six Thousand Country Churches. By Charles Otis Gill and Gifford Pinchot. New York: Macmillan, 1919. Pp. xiv+237. \$2.00.

Here we have in concise and convenient form the results of a careful survey of country churches in the state of Ohio. The authors have had experience in this form of work, having formerly made a study of the country churches in two counties. It is quite impossible to review this book by a brief descriptive notice. The eighty-eight county maps, the painstaking tabular summaries, the principles stated briefly and clearly, are all of great value. Especially noteworthy is the chapter, "A Policy and Program." It calls for a better plan not only for the work of the individual church but for greater co-operation in all communities in order that the religious needs of the people may be met better than they are at present. The value of interchurch co-operation and of the community church program is brought out clearly. This book is indispensable to all who would attempt to shape the program for the living church in America during the next generation.

The Faith of Isaiah: Statesman and Evangelist.

By Alexander R. Gordon. "The Humanism of the Bible" Series. London: James Clarke & Co., 1920. Pp. 260. 6s.

This is a series of studies of the text of the book of Isaiah. From the point of view of homiletics it may be acclaimed unhesitatingly as high-grade work. It ranks with the similar work of Sir George Adam Smith in the Expositor's Bible on Isaiah and on the Minor Prophets. That is high praise. The keynote of Isaiah's message is struck in the title itself. It is a bit surprising that Dr. Gordon did not make more of the most astounding evidence of the faith of Isaiah given in connection with the Immanuel prophecy. What one of us would dare to challenge an opponent to ask for a sign from God "either in the depth or the height above"?

It is quite evident that a man who can make such a challenge in all confidence that he can deliver the goods if called upon is living in a wholly different thought world from that of the twentieth century. This is a fact never to be lost sight of in the interpretation of the prophets. While the book is an example of stimulating preaching, yet one feels that the reader will come away from it with a very unsatisfactory and hazy idea of the real Isaiah. Dr. Gordon fails to differentiate sharply between what comes from Isaiah's mind and what comes from his own. The result for most readers will be a misrepresentation of Isaiah. It is a bit surprising to find Malachi represented as exalting the heathen nations as more loyal to God's honor than his own peculiar people. That troublesome passage, Malachi 1:11, is much better interpreted in the light of the Assuan papyri as referring to Jewish temples in which sacrifices were being offered in various parts of the globe among exiles. It is a good book to put into the hands of beginning students who need to get into the historical point of view by easy stages.

The Call of the East. By F. W. S. O'Neill.

London: James Clarke & Co. 2s. 6d.

Readers of missionary literature will enjoy *The Call of the East*. The book is a brief sketch of the half-century of history of the Irish Mission to Manchuria with which the author has been connected with distinction since 1897. Mr. O'Neill keeps himself out of the story but attractively presents a number of the figures of his predecessors and associates, such as W. C. Burns, James Carson, T. C. Fulton, and Dr. J. A. Greig. Dr. Goforth, of the Canadian Presbyterian church, and Dr. Arthur Jackson, of the United Free church of Scotland, also appear in this record of shining names. Without adulation the writer makes heroes of the missionaries he knows so well by narrating the simple story of their devotion in labor, persecution, and pestilence. Through it all there can be traced a development from prejudiced hostility to grateful recognition on the part of the people. In 1891 Dr. Greig was brutally assaulted and almost murdered on suspicion of having kidnapped a boy. In 1917 an aged Confucianist publicly prayed to the departed spirit of Dr. Jackson, the young Cambridge athlete who perished in a sacrificial attempt to stay the plague at Moukden: "O spirit of Dr. Jackson, we pray you to intercede for the twenty millions of Manchuria!"

The final chapter of the book, on "The Struggle Ahead," consists largely of a dialogue between two Chinese brothers who hold different views on the subject of China's future. The dialogue closes with the statement, "Our national mission is first to absorb and then to propagate the Christian Gospel of Love and Peace." Appended tables of dates and statistics add to the value of the book.